Bedford Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
Bedford, Massachusetts

Engineering Field Division/Activity:	NORTHDIV
Major Claimant:	COMNAVSEASYSCOM
Size:	46 Acres
Funding to Date:	$7,424,000
Estimated Funding to Complete:	$36,630,000
Base Mission:	Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility whose mission is to design, fabricate, and test prototype weapons equipment such as missile guidance and control systems
Contaminants:	Incinerator ash, POLs, BTEX, volatile organic compounds, solvents, paint, acids, industrial wastes, photographic wastes

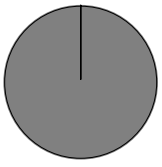
Number of Sites:		**Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:**			
CERCLA:	4	**High:**	3	**Not Evaluated:**	0
RCRA Corrective Action:	0	**Medium:**	1	**Response Complete:**	0
RCRA UST:	0	**Low:**	0	**Total Sites:**	4
Total Sites:	4				

NPL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bedford Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) is located in the town of Bedford in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Bedford is about 25 miles west of Boston, Massachusetts. Bedford NWIRP is a Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility whose mission is to design, fabricate, and test prototype weapons equipment such as missile guidance and control systems. Research is conducted in two main structures: the Components Laboratory and the Flight Test Facility. There are other auxiliary buildings and an incinerator pad that are either metal-sided or reinforced concrete. Also on site is an antenna range and a warehouse. Operations include fabrication, spray painting, welding, machining, photographic work, and flight testing. Four sites have been identified here, and all four are being handled under CERCLA. One is an incinerator ash disposal area, with soils contaminated with ash and heavy metals. A Components Laboratory fuel oil tank has soils contaminated with POLs. The Northwestern Groundwater Plume has groundwater contaminated with a plume of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). A fuel pump area has groundwater contaminated with gasoline. Current operations include pollution prevention technologies to prevent further contamination.

Bedford NWIRP is surrounded by Elm Brook and a wetland area to the north, a residential area and additional wetlands to the east and northeast, Raytheon Missile Systems Division to the west, and Hanscom Field to the south. Hanscom Field was formerly Hanscom Air Force Base and is currently operated by the Massachusetts Port Authority and the Air Force. NWIRP lies in the drainage basin of the Shawsheen River. The surrounding terrain is swampy and marshy. While the Shawsheen River is not used as a source of agricultural water, the town of Burlington uses the Shawsheen indirectly as a source of potable water. The Shawsheen is used for recreational fishing and swimming. Contaminant migration pathways associated with Bedford NWIRP are groundwater and surface water. Migration of a VOC plume to the municipal water supply is of major concern to the community.



Current Status Of Sites

Studies Underway	4
Cleanups Underway	0
Response Complete	0
TOTALS	4

A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was established in FY89 and converted to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY94. A Community Relations Plan (CRP) was completed in February 1989 and updated in May 1992. Another update will be done in FY96. An Information Repository was established at the Bedford Public Library in FY89. Copies of the Administrative Record documents are maintained at the Information Repository.

All four sites at Bedford NWIRP are undergoing the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) study phase which is expected to be completed in FY96. Sites 1 and 2 are likely to have No Further Action (NFA) Records of Decision (RODs) at the end of the Study Phase. Both EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection are considering NFAs. Construction of Remedial Action (RA) for Site 3 (a pump and treat system) is underway. Short Term Remediation Measure (STRM) construction awarded August 1995; construction began November 1995. Planned completion of construction is September 1996. This Short Term Measure (STM) will prevent migration of the Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) plume into the municipal water supply. Also, an innovative contracting vehicle was used to expedite construction.

BEDFORD NWIRP RELEVANT ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

HYDROGEOLOGY - Bedford NWRIP rests on Hartwell's Hill, a diorite knob that rises about 70 feet above the surrounding flat swamplands. Hartwell's Hill is capped by glacial till that varies in thickness from 10 to 40 feet. Groundwater migration is influenced primarily by topography; precipitation that falls on the hill slowly penetrates the poorly drained soils, and then migrates radially off the hill toward the surrounding marshy areas. Bedford NWIRP lies in the drainage basin of the Shawsheen River. No surface runoff from NWIRP reaches the river because of the extensive surrounding swampy area. Groundwater under NWIRP Bedford is not used as a drinking water source and groundwater migration primarily discharges to the Shawsheen River via Elm Brook which is to the north of the facility. Groundwater is not used for agricultural, potable, or industrial purposes between Bedford NWIRP and the discharge at Shawsheen River; residences in the area are served by public water. There are no human receptors along this pathway. Private wells are not used for drinking water.

The NWIRP is a densely developed area, primarily paved, with few natural areas. Surface water runoff and storm sewer discharge are to swampy areas to the west, north and east. The water in Elm Brook is not used as a source of potable or agricultural water. The Shawsheen River is not used as a source of agricultural water, although the town of Burlington uses the Shawsheen as a source of potable water after it has been pumped into the Mill Pond Reservoir. Water from the reservoir is physically and chemically treated before being used. The Shawsheen River meets Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering water quality standards for a Class B (fishable/swimmable) stream. Vertical contaminant migration is slow to nonexistent, as a result of the geology of Hartwell's Hill. Contaminant migration is further limited by the nature of the poorly drained soils.

NATURAL RESOURCES - Possible receptors of any contaminants that could migrate from Bedford NWIRP include waterfowl, aquatic insects, frogs, salamanders, crayfish, turtles, snakes, leeches, and bacteria that inhabit Elm Brook and the swampy areas north and east of Bedford NWIRP. Other possible receptors include the fish in the Shawsheen River. Although no rare, threatened or endangered species have been sighted on the facility, there are such species in nearby areas that could be affected by migration of contaminants.

RISK - Draft Baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Work Plans have been submitted to EPA, with completion of the assessments under final review.

The DOD Relative Risk Ranking system ranked Sites 1, 3, and 4 as high risk and Site 2 as medium risk. Site 1 (Incinerator Ash Area), contains film silver and paint wastes disposed from 1954-1973 that could potentially contaminate groundwater. Site 3 (Northwestern Groundwater Plume), has VOC contamination affecting drinking water supplies or environmentally sensitive areas. A Short Term Measure (STM) is under construction to prevent migration of the VOC plume into the municipal water supply using a pump and treat system. Site 4 (BTEX Fuel Pump Area), has contaminated groundwater due to a release of gasoline from an Underground Storage Tank (UST).

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has completed a Public Health Assessment. All sites were given a low priority.

REGULATORY ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - Bedford NWIRP was proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) in June 1993 with a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score of 50.00. NWIRP was placed on the NPL in May 1994. At Site 3 (Northwestern Groundwater Plume), groundwater is contaminated with a plume of VOCs detected at concentrations above drinking water standards. This plume was the primary reason for placement on the NPL.

LEGAL AGREEMENTS - A Federal Facility Agreement will be negotiated with the EPA and the State of Massachusetts in FY97.

PARTNERING - Bedford NWIRP maintains an informal partnering relationship with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and EPA. Meetings are held bi-monthly, and conference calls take place bi-weekly. Partnering ensures that regulatory impediments to achieving cleanup are reduced.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD - A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was established in FY89 and converted to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY94. Bedford NWIRP notified TRC members and met with EPA to develop a plan of action for increasing public involvement in the RAB. Two RAB formation meetings were held in FY95. The first RAB formation meeting occurred in April 1995. The second RAB formation meeting was in September 1995. Meetings are now held bi-monthly. The first RAB meeting with the new members is scheduled for January 1996.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN - A Community Relations Plan (CRP) was completed in February 1989 and updated in May 1992. Another update will be done in the second half of FY96.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY - An Information Repository was established at the Bedford Public Library in FY89 to provide public access to the Administrative Record. A copy of the Administrative Record documents are maintained in the Information Repository.

BEDFORD NWIRP HISTORICAL PROGRESS

FY84

Site 3 - The city of Bedford filed a "John Doe" lawsuit due to contamination from the organic solvent TCE detected in three public drinking water wells in the Hartwell Road Well Field which were installed in March 1983. Even though the Navy was not named in this lawsuit, the Initial Assessment Study (lAS) recommended that 10 monitoring wells be placed around the perimeter of NWIRP Bedford to determine if the facility had any contaminants migrating off-base.

FY86

Sites 1 and 2 - An IAS, equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment (PA), was completed. The study concluded that neither of the sites posed an immediate threat to human health or the environment and recommended no further investigation for the two sites. However, these sites were determined to require further investigation in 1988 and were brought back into the program.

FY88

Sites 1, 2, and 3 - A Remedial Investigation (RI) began.
Site 3 - A lawsuit was filed against the Navy and others as Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for contamination of the Hartwell Road Well Field groundwater, which is the potable water source for Bedford. The contaminants detected included benzene, the organic solvents trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trans-1,2-dichloroethylene and dissolved iron. This lawsuit was settled out of court in April 1993, with the Navy accepting limited liability. As a result of this suit, a third site was identified at NWIRP Bedford, the Northwestern Groundwater Plume. Because of the lawsuit, Sites 1 and 2 were determined to require further investigation also.

FY90

Sites 1, 2 and 3 - The findings of the Phase I Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) were summarized in a Technical Memorandum (TM). Soil samples revealed ash and heavy metals at Site 1 (Old Incinerator Ash Disposal Areas) and petroleum products at Site 2 (Components Lab Fuel Oil Tank). Groundwater samples revealed chlorinated solvent contamination. The Phase I TM recommended additional assessment of facilities on NWIRP Bedford that are potential contributors of chlorinated hydrocarbons, further soil and surface water sampling, additional shallow and deep monitoring wells, and a soil gas survey to delineate the extent of contamination, locate sources, characterize migration, and to assist in locating additional soil borings and monitoring wells. The soil gas survey findings were reported in a Supplemental Investigation Report. The soil gas data was used to refine the location of RI Phase II soil and surface water sampling and monitoring wells in order to fill outstanding data gaps and to determine regional groundwater characteristics.

FY93

Site 4 (BTEX Fuel Pump Area) - Phase III RI/FS field studies identified a new site. Groundwater is contaminated due to a release of gasoline from an Underground Storage Tank (UST). This site was immediately included in the on-going RI/FS.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

FY95

ALL SITES - The draft final RI Phase II Report was submitted for regulatory review in the first quarter of FY95.
The draft Baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment Work Plan was submitted in the first quarter of FY95 after subsequent revisions from February through June 1995 based on regulatory comments.
A Fate and Transport Groundwater Model was initiated in the third quarter of FY95 to support the Risk Assessment and the Groundwater Pump and Treat Remedial Action Contract (RAC) that was awarded in August 1995.

Site 3 - Construction began on a Remedial Action (RA) for the Northwestern Groundwater Plume. Under Massachusetts state law, a Short Term Measure (STM) may be implemented to prevent or eliminate an imminent hazard. The Navy proposed to construct a groundwater containment STM to prevent migration of VOCs north of Elm Brook. Design of a pump and treat system was completed. Additional monitoring wells are included in the design.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997

FY96

ALL SITES - The Phase II RI and Baseline Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment will be completed in FY96.
Site 3 - Remedial Action (RA) for the Pump and Treat will be completed at the end of FY96.
Sites 1 and 2 - Planned for No Further Action (NFA) RODs, but only after the submission of the RI Phase II and Risk Assessment for both sites. NFA planned given concurrence by the EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.
Sites 1-4 - Completion of RI/FS is expected; complete Health and Ecological Risk Assessments.

FY97

Site 3 - The pump and treat system is scheduled to begin operation in FY97 and operate until May 2004. A Fate and Transport Groundwater Model will be initiated.

BEDFORD NWIRP
PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY94 and before	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01 and after
PA	4							
SI								
RI/FS			4					
RD				4				
RA					3	1		
IRA								1(1)
RC					1			3
Cumulative Response Complete					25%			100%

Quincy Naval Reserve Center
Quincy, Massachusetts

Engineering Field Division/Activity: NORTHDIV

Major Claimant: COMNAVRESFOR

Size: 6 Acres

Funding to Date: $187,000

Estimated Funding to Complete: $25,000

Base Mission: Provides administrative and training facilities for Naval Reserve Units

Contaminants: POLs

Number of Sites:

CERCLA:	0
RCRA Corrective Action:	0
RCRA UST:	1
Total Sites:	1

Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:

High:	0	Not Evaluated:	0
Medium:	1	Response Complete:	0
Low:	0	Total Sites:	1

PROGRESS AND PLANS

UST	FY94 and before	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01 and after
ISC	1							
INV								
CAP			1					
DES								
IMP								
IRA								
RC			1					
Cumulative Response Complete			100%					

South Weymouth Naval Air Station
Weymouth, Massachusetts

Engineering Field Division/Activity:	NORTHDIV
Major Claimant:	COMNAVRESFOR
Size:	1,442 Acres
Funding to Date:	$3,533,000
Estimated Funding to Complete:	$47,418,000
Base Mission:	Trains all assigned units for their mobilization assignment; provides administrative coordination and logistics support for Reserve Units; provides logistic support for the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment South Weymouth
Contaminants:	POLs, solvents, acids, paint, metals, photographic chemicals, industrial wastes

Number of Sites:		**Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:**			
CERCLA:	9	**High:**	2	**Not Evaluated:**	0
RCRA Corrective Action:	0	**Medium:**	7	**Response Complete:**	0
RCRA UST:	1	**Low:**	1	**Total Sites:**	10
Total Sites:	10				

NPL

BRAC IV

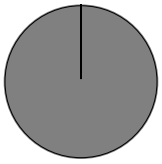
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Weymouth Naval Air Station (NAS) is located in eastern Massachusetts, 15 miles south of downtown Boston and six miles from the Atlantic coast. South Weymouth NAS covers 1,442 acres and lies in both Plymouth and Norfolk counties. NAS trains units for mobilization and provides administrative coordination and logistics support for Reserve Units. Typical air station operations contributed petroleum hydrocarbons, solvents, acids, paints, metals, photographical chemicals, and industrial wastes to a landfill site, a tank storage area, a jet fuel tank farm, a disposal area, and a fire fighting training area. These contaminants affect groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. Current operations include pollution prevention technologies to prevent further contamination.

NAS is surrounded by the towns of Abington, Hingham, Rockland, and Weymouth. Large tracts of wetlands occur throughout these towns. The area is a mixture of urban development and forest. Just west of NAS, across Route 18, is the Weymouth Great Pond, a wetland that is the source of municipal water for NAS and much of the area around NAS. There are few wells in this area. There are three major aquifers in the vicinity of NAS: bedrock, glacial till, and stratified drift. Surface terrain is characterized by bedrock outcrops, swampy wetlands, and small stream channels.

Three Information Repositories were established in public libraries in Weymouth, Rockland, and Abington, Massachusetts in 1992. Copies of the documents in the Administrative Record can be found in the Information Repositories. A Technical Review Committee (TRC), established in FY92, was converted into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY94. The first RAB meeting was held in FY95.

At the end of FY95, ten sites were in the Study Phase. CERCLA investigations and Record of Decisions (RODs) have been delayed due to minimal funding in FY93 and FY94.



100%

Current Status Of Sites

Studies Underway	10
Cleanups Underway	0
Response Complete	0
TOTALS	10

Three Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) sites have been identified at NAS South Weymouth, Site 6 (Fuel Tank Farm), UST 1 (Building 81 Tank), and UST 2 (Squantum Gardens Tanks). Site 6 (Fuel Tank Farm) has jet fuel is stored in five underground tanks. Site 6 is being addressed under CERCLA.

UST 1 and UST 2 are being addressed under RCRA. In FY91, the waste oil tank from UST 1 was removed. Soil was removed from UST 1 (Building 81 Tank) in FY95. At UST 2 (Squantum Gardens Tanks), two removal actions are underway. One is to remove tanks, and the other is to remove contaminated soil.

At Site 7 (Old Sewage Treatment Plant), two removal actions are complete. The first removed several compressed chlorine gas cylinders and pesticide containers, and the second removed contaminated soils and liquids.

Remedial Actions (RA) are planned for Site 1 (West Gate Landfill), Site 2 (Rubble Disposal Area), Site 3 (Small Landfill) awaiting results of the RI/FS. Combining the RA's for the landfills will reduce time and costs for cleanup.

NAS South Weymouth was recommended for closure by the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission. Operations are to be transferred to nearby Brunswick Naval Air Station, Maine. Aircraft, personnel, and equipment will be relocated to meet the goal of maintaining only the infrastructure necessary to support future force levels while not impeding operational flexibility for the deployment of that force. The closure of South Weymouth NAS will have a positive effect on local air quality because a source of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Nitrous- oxide (NOX) emissions will be removed from an area that is in severe non-attainment for ozone.

The BRAC Cleanup Team will be established in FY96, and the BRAC Cleanup Plan is expected to be completed by November 1996. The Environmental Baseline Survey is due in July of 1996.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH NAS
RELEVANT ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

HYDROGEOLOGY - Large tracts of wetlands occur throughout the towns surrounding South Weymouth NAS. Just west of NAS across Route 18 is a large wetland containing the Weymouth Great Pond, a source of municipal water for much of the area, including NAS. The town of Weymouth provides water and sewer service for NAS. Bedrock under the station consists of fractured metamorphic and igneous rocks, which are overlain by a variety of unconsolidated glacial deposits of varying thickness. In the vicinity of NAS, water is obtained from three major aquifers: bedrock, glacial till, and stratified drift aquifers. The stratified drift aquifer, the principal aquifer in the area, also recharges many of the region's surface water sources. This aquifer is situated along the west side of South Weymouth NAS.

Surface water resources near NAS include Weymouth Great Pond, Whitman's Pond, Whortleberry Pond, Bouve Pond, and Bear Swamp. All of these water bodies can be a source of municipal water. The surface water and groundwater are interrelated. Lakes, pond, and stream flow are the main recharging elements of the aquifers. In some areas, an aquifer may recharge a stream or river.

NAS and its surrounding area is flat with a rolling surface. Elevation ranges from 12 to 180 feet above sea level. Most of the land slopes on NAS are grades of under five percent. The surface terrain is characterized by bedrock outcrops, swampy wetlands and small stream channels. The area surrounding NAS contains a mixture of both urban development and forest area. NAS topography was altered as a result of extensive filling in of low wetland areas and channeling of surface water during construction of the air fields, runways, and related facilities. Surface and storm drainage water from NAS enters a ditch system that flows into French Stream south of NAS in the town of Rockland. Depending on location, water will flow into one of two drainage basins: the South Coastal Drainage Basin to the south; and the Boston Harbor Drainage Basin to the north.

NATURAL RESOURCES - Large tracts of wetlands occur throughout the area around the NAS. There are no known federal or state endangered species in the area. An Environmental Baseline Survey is underway and will list endangered species, if any.

RISK - At the end of FY95, two sites had a high relative risk ranking, seven had a medium ranking, and one had a low ranking. Site 2, a disposal area ranked high due to potential contamination of surface water. For the purposes of extending Runway 26, culverts were placed in the middle of the Old Swamp River between 1959 and 1962, forming a land bridge. The runway approach lighting is located on top of the fill. Adjacent to the fill is the disposal area which received building debris and possibly transformers containing the chemical additive PCB from on-site sources. It is unknown what material was used for the fill. Underground Storage Tank (UST) 2, a fuel oil tank, ranked high due to soil contamination. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry has done a Public Health Assessment as required for NPL installations. It has been determined that NAS is a low priority installation.

REGULATORY ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - NAS South Weymouth was proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) in June 1993 and was placed on the NPL in May 1994 with a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score of 50.00 due to groundwater contamination.

LEGAL AGREEMENTS - Negotiations for a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) are planned to begin the second half of FY96.

PARTNERING - Informal partnering with regulatory agencies occurs at bi-monthly meetings.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD - A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was established in 1992 to increase communication between the installation and the regulatory agencies and facilitate decision-making regarding the cleanup process. In FY94, the TRC was converted into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The first RAB meeting was held in FY95. The RAB has twenty members who meet bi-monthly.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN - A Community Relations Plan was developed in 1993. An updated plan is scheduled for completion in FY96.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY - The Administrative Record, which is the official file of related documents, and three Information Repositories were established 1992. They are located at the following public libraries:

Tufts Library
46 Broad Street
Weymouth, MA 02188
617-337-1402

Rockland Memorial Library
366 Union Street
Rockland, MA 02370
617-878-1236

Wales Public Library
33 Randolph Street
Abington, MA 02351
617-878-1239

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

BRAC - NAS South Weymouth was recommended for closure by the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission. Operations are to be transferred to nearby Brunswick Naval Air Station, Maine. Aircraft, personnel, and equipment will be relocated to meet the goal of maintaining only the infrastructure necessary to support future force levels while not impeding operational flexibility for the deployment of that force. The closure of South Weymouth NAS will have a positive effect on local air quality because a source of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) and Nitrous-oxide (NOX) emissions will be removed from an area that is in severe non-attainment for ozone.

BRAC CLEANUP TEAM - The BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) will be established in FY96.

DOCUMENTS - The BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) is due July 1996. A Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) is underway

LEASE/TRANSFER - There are 1,442 acres available for disposal. Currently, no acres are leased and no acres are environmentally available for transfer.

FAST TRACK INITIATIVES - There is a plan to combine Remedial Actions for three landfills to save time and costs for cleanup.

South Weymouth NAS
HISTORICAL PROGRESS

FY88

Sites 1-5 - A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed in March 1988. All five sites were recommended for further study under a Site Inspection (SI).

FY89

Sites 6, 7, 8 - Three new sites were identified. Petroleum hydrocarbons and solvents leaked at Site 6 (Fuel Tank Farm); industrial wastes were discharged to Site 7 (Old Sewage Treatment Plant); and petroleum hydrocarbons and solvent leaked at Site 8 (Abandoned Bladder Tank Storage Area).
Sites 1-8 - An SI was begun.

FY91

Sites 1-8 - The SI Report found that none of the sites presented an imminent hazard to human health or the environment. The SI Report found that six of the eight sites (Sites 1-4, 6 and 8) investigated contained levels of contaminants sufficient to conduct an RI/FS at those sites. For Sites 5 and 7, the SI Report recommended limited media sampling as a Supplemental SI (SSI) with No Further Action (NFA) expected to be required. The SSI will be conducted concurrently with the RI for the rest of the sites. If required, after the results of the SSI, Sites 5 and 7 will enter the RI/FS phase.
UST 1 - The waste oil tank at building 81 was removed.

FY92

Site 7 - A removal action was conducted to remove several compressed chlorine gas cylinders and pesticide containers which were discovered during demolition of a secondary containment area at the Old Sewage Treatment Plant.

FY93

Site 7 - A second removal action was conducted to remove contaminated soils and liquids.
Sites 1-8 - The RI/FS Work Plan for Sites 1-4, 6 and 8 and SSI Work Plan for Sites 5 and 7 was completed in September 1993 and field work started.
UST 1 - An initial investigation was completed.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

FY95

ALL SITES - An Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) Phase I contract was awarded.

UST 1 - Soil removal identified additional contamination.
Sites 1-8 - RI Work Plan submitted to EPA and approved. A wetland delineation and survey were conducted as part of the RI field program.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996-1997

FY96

ALL SITES - Phase I of the EBS will be completed. A BRAC Cleanup Team will be formed and develop a BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP).
UST 1 - Complete CAP in FY96. Complete 2 RI/FSs.

FY97

ALL SITES - Phase II of the EBS will begin.
Sites 1-8 - The draft RI/FS report is expected to be completed in October 1996.
UST 1 - Complete design FY97. Complete seven RI/FSs and two RDs.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH NAS
PROGRESS AND PLANS

CERCLA	FY94 and before	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01 and after
PA	8	1						
SI	8							
RI/FS			2	7				
RD				2		7		
RA						2		7
IRA	1(2)		1(2)					
RC								9
Cumulative Response Complete								100%

UST	FY94 and before	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01 and after
ISC	1							
INV								
CAP			1					
DES				1				
IMP					1			
IRA	1(1)							
RC					1			
Cumulative Response Complete					100%			